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S. D. THOMSON, Business Manager.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1871. NO. 264.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Pope's Reply to the Address of the Roman Academy—Ravages of the Famine in Persia—The Cuban Slave Trade—Duel Between a Garibaldian and an Englishman—Fresh Arrests of Communists—Insurrection in Turkey Feared—General Amnesty in France—Distribution of Losses by the War—Submission to the Dogma of Papal Infallibility, &c., &c.

The Pope's View of His Mission.

ROME, July 27.—The Pope, in reply to an address of the Roman Academy, remonstrating against doctrines which are antagonistic to the spirit of modern times, disclaims any intention on the part of the papacy to lay claim to inherit the power to dispossess sovereigns, or to assume direction over the worldly affairs of nations. In reference to this, he says His Holiness, Christian nations revered the Pope as an arbitrator between sovereigns and the people in cases of disagreement, and great services have been rendered by the papacy in preventing war and healing up divisions among the nations of the world.

Scourged in Persia—Famine, Cholera, Typhus Fever and the Plague.

LONDON, July 27.—A dispatch from the East says the accounts from Persia are in no way exaggerated in addition to a famine, cholera, typhus fever and the plague are making terrible ravages. The reports of cannibalism induced the Governor of Phiraze to place a guard at each of the cemeteries to prevent the townsfolk and starving people from disinterring the bodies of the dead for use as food. The facilities for the Persian army and the telegraphers have all fled from the country.

The Slave Trade—Standard of Weight and Measurement.

LONDON, July 27.—The Committee in the House of Commons upon the slave trade will, on Monday next, examine the British Consul at Havana relative to the recent landing of a cargo of slaves at Cuba.

The Crown Prince Oscar, of Sweden, yesterday laid the corner stone of a church at Rotherpite, to be frequented by the Scandinavian sailors.

In the house of Commons to-day a bill providing for a standard weight and measurement throughout the United Kingdom was taken up, and after a short discussion was rejected by a majority of five.

Communists Arrested—Duel—Rebuilding of Palaces.

PARIS, July 27.—Vimer invites in a published card subscription for the rebuilding of the Palace Legion of Honor.

Devienne presided on yesterday at the session of the Court of Cessation.

The sitting court martial again adjourned.

Fresh arrests of Communists were made yesterday.

A duel has been fought between Senor Delepici and Colonel Middleton, the latter an Englishman, who had written articles for the press insulting to the Garibaldian army. Middleton was wounded.

Rising in Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—A large force of Turkish troops have gone to Albania, the Porte fearing a rising there in connection with the Montenegrins.

Sporting Event—Victor's Pictures—French Ministers to Remain in Office.

LONDON, July 27.—The race for the Goodwood cup resulted as follows: Mr. F. Monner's filly Shannon, by Lambton, dam by New Minister out of Rigolette, threes old, one; Baron Rothschild's colt Corn Cake, by Parmesan out of Zephyr, three years old, two.

Commodore Ashbury's new Yacht Livonia, built expressly to compete for the Queen's cup, won by the American yacht America, has been docked and will receive a keel and bowsprit before sailing for New York.

It is said that an investigation is going on at Brussels with the object of ascertaining whether the pictures found in the former residence of Victor Hugo in that city were stolen from the Louvre.

The *Journal des Debats* censures the government for acting with the majority in the Assembly, who demands changes in the ministry.

A dispatch from Paris says it is reported Thiers has informed his colleagues in the government to remain in office.

Transported for Life.

CALCUTTA, July 26.—Amier Khan and four other Wahabee prisoners have been sentenced to transportation for life.

General Amnesty in France—Distribution of the Losses by the War.

PARIS, July 27.—It is rumored the repeated adjournments of the court martial for the trial of Communist prisoners are for the purpose of paving the way to a general amnesty.

The Assembly has postponed until the 4th of August the question of distributing among all the departments of France the loss of property and material occasioned by the German invasion.

Submission to the Dogma of Infallibility.

ROME, July 27.—The Syra-Maronite and Greco-Melchiti patriarchs, the Greco-Melchiti Archbishop of Aiepno, and thirteen Hungarian Archbishops have forwarded to Rome their submission to the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope.

Reduction of Salaries.

MADRID, July 27.—The King is about to make a visit to Lagranga.

The government has resolved to reduce the salaries of all functionaries twenty per cent.

Fire.

LONDON, July 27.—The steamer Italy from New York touched at this port.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 27, P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 92¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 87½.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9 9-16d.

Weather fair and favorable to crops. Corn—No. 2 mixed 31s 3d. Pork 81s. Cheese 52s.

OWATONNA, MINN.

The National Trial of Field Implements—Rigid Tests—The Crops.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OWATONNA, MINN., July 27, 1871.

The second day of the great national field trial was more interesting than the first. Nearly one hundred million dollars of capital are represented by the contestants. The tests are very rigid, and the contest the closest ever made in America. The attendance is large.

The crop of wheat is a full average, and is being secured in fine order. Potatoes, oats and corn are equally good, and the barley crop double that of any heretofore harvested.

The trial of disintegrating implements continues till next week. The weather is fine.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Grocery Store Damaged by Fire—Excursion in Prospective—Silks from Yokohama to Liverpool.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 27, 1871.

Michel Baste's grocery store took fire three times this morning between two and five o'clock. The flames were put out each time, but not until the stock and building were damaged to the amount of about $8,000. The Ætna Company is fully insured. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

An excursion party to Saginaw Valley, over the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and the Jackson and Saginaw railroads, is being gotten up in the Southern cities for the early part of next month.

Three cars loaded with silk from Yokohama to Liverpool passed through here yesterday on the Fort Wayne road.

SALEM, O.

Burglary—A Grocery Man Sells Powder to Blow Open His Own Safe.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, July 27, 1871.

William West's grocery and provision store, on the corner of Main and Ellsworth streets, this city, was entered by burglars last night, and the safe blown open and robbed of its contents. The burglars secured between four and five hundred dollars. The powder used to blow open the safe had been purchased at the store yesterday, as a piece of paper it was wrapped in when sold was found on the floor.

OIL CITY, PA.

Base Ball—Mutuals vs. Senecas.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 27, 1871.

The third game between the Mutuals of Meadville and the Senecas of this city, for the championship of West Pennsylvania, at Titusville, was played on the first inning, four to nought in favor of the Meadvilleans, on account of rain.

MONROEVILLE, IND.

Runaway Accident—Three Persons Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MONROEVILLE, IND., July 27, 1871.

This evening about six o'clock while Mr. Barnhart and lady and a Miss Nash, of Fort Wayne, were out riding, the horse became frightened and ran away, throwing them out of the vehicle and seriously injuring Mrs. Barnhart and Miss Nash, and slightly injuring Mr. Barnhart. They will no doubt recover.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Wisconsin encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, on Wednesday evening, adopted the following memorial to Congress: "To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:—We, your memorialists, comprising the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Wisconsin, respectfully request your honorable bodies to so modify the homestead laws of the United States in behalf of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States as to dispense with the necessity of actual residence for any particular period of time on their part before receiving titles to the lands located by them. We also pray that the time of making application for pension be extended, and that the pensions of all soldiers and sailors and the dependents of soldiers and sailors be increased."

A meeting of delegates from agricultural societies, embracing every section of the United States, will take place in Nashville on the 1st of next October, the object being the organization of a Pacific Railroad Congress. The Tennessee State Fair commences on the same day.

The Board of Trade of Cincinnati have appointed a committee to prepare welcome to the Tennessee Press Association, which is expected there on the 12th proximo.

The Evangelical ministers of Cincinnati held a large meeting yesterday afternoon, which was also attended by a number of prominent laymen, to take action against the proposed repeal of the Sunday laws. A committee consisting of representatives of nearly all the Evangelical churches of the city was appointed to draft resolutions and report hereafter. It was determined to hold a mass meeting at Pike's Opera House next Monday evening.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Philadelphia Beginning to Talk of Competing Routes.

The New Jersey Lease may be Delayed, but Its Eventual Consummation Certain—Election of Directors of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad—Lease of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Line by the Pennsylvania Central—The Kansas Central Railway—Narrow vs. Broad-Gauges—Meeting of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Stockholders—The Proposed Increase of Capital Stock.

BODIES OF A RAILROAD COMPANY SEIZED.

NEW YORK, July 27.—It is rumored that one of the most important railway companies of this city has had its books seized by the officers of internal Revenue for failing to make returns. The whole matter, if true, is kept very quiet. It is also said that the company in question has failed to make dividends during the past year, and the fixed charges should for a long time past, and the funds which have been used for such purpose have been used up in the purchase of various railroad and steamboat property throughout the country.

MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY ILLEGALLY ISSUED.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Attorney General Baker of this State, having been called upon for an opinion as to the validity of the mortgage bonds for the payment of which the North Missouri Railroad is to be sold next month, replies that without considering the inherent right of corporations to mortgage their franchises and property to secure indebtedness on their part, about which there is much conflict of opinion in the judgements of courts of last resort in the United States, he is constrained to the opinion that this Railroad Company, the North Missouri, had no authority to mortgage its franchises or property without the express sanction of the Legislature, which the company did not have. He is further of the opinion that the North Missouri Railroad Company had no authority to borrow money or pledge the main line of their roads for the construction of the West Branch from Moberly to Kansas City, nor for the erection of a bridge at St. Charles, which is entirely foreign and unauthorized by a distinct company. He is also of opinion that the interests of the county as a stockholder will be best served by the application for an injunction to prevent the sale of the road and having the mortgage declared unauthorized. Judge Henry C. Clover concurs in this opinion.

PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE STOCK OF THE L. S. AND M. S. RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad to-day, it was voted to refer the conditions of the issue of the fifteen millions of stock to the Executive Committee, which consists of H. F. Clark, Augustus Schell, and Chas. H. Baker. The knowing ones state that the improvements contemplated will not require a large amount require the fifteen millions, and that the residue will be distributed among the stockholders by selling them the new issue at a sufficient reduction to make a handsome thing for them. The time of the new departure depends upon circumstances.

ROAD SOLD.

The Lake Shore and Louisville Railroad was sold to-day at Fremont, O., under decree of the United States Circuit Court in foreclosure of certain mortgages. It was bought by N. A. Cowdrey and George M. T. Davis, in trust, for the bondholders.

THE UNION AND TITUSVILLE ROAD.

The Titusville *Courier* was in error when it stated that the Union and Titusville Railroad had been sold to the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company. The latter, on the 18th inst., leased to the latter company were signed on Wednesday.

SALE OF TENNESSEE RAILROADS ORDERED.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The State Railroad Commission, composed of Governor Senter and others, have issued an order for the sale of the Knoxville and Charleston, Rogersville and Jefferson, and Knoxville and Kentucky Railroads, with their franchises, rolling stock and equipments, at public auction, on the 20th of next September; and unless the decree of the Chancery Court shall be complied with by the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, ordering the payment of its debt to the State within thirty days from the 1st day of July, 1871, that the Nashville franchises and equipments, will also be sold. It was also ordered that the interest on the bonds issued to the Western and Northeastern Railroad be sold. It was also resolved that the Commissioners receive proposals for said roads and debts will be received by the Commissioners, and can be sent to the Comptroller at Nashville, to be opened on the day of the sale, and should any such proposals be acceptable to the Commissioners the sale of the roads shall not be made; but if no such proposals are received, then the sale is to proceed. The Commissioners provide that payments may be made in bonds of the State, and their coupons, one-fourth at the date of the sale, and the residue in one, two and three years from the day of sale, with personal security and a lien upon the property sold. The President of the Board of Commissioners is authorized to offer such rewards as he may deem proper for the detection of the incendiaries that burned the bridges. The way opened to the lease of the New Jersey lines, and it can have no effect for the present but to delay it very little purpose if it has not discovered that they are unanimously opposed to the lease, which would accrue if the lease of the improvement were in the interest of New York. *The ultimate aim of the company is to establish the main depot of the foreign European commerce of the country at New York, but at Halifax, so as to shorten the time of transit, since ocean steamers can run faster than river steamers.* New York will be the present terminus, as it has been for fifteen years. But only because we have not yet of ourselves had the enterprise to connection with New England, as we shall have when the Hudson river railroad is built.

We do not find fault with this policy, nor have we done so. But in the absorption of this company in the interests of New York, and the loss of control of the original design, to foster and build up the trade of Philadelphia, is to offer lost sight of that we must find some correction. *Some other route must achieve this result it may become necessary to seek competition.* We think the Pennsylvania Company *could not push us to this extreme, and we still hope so.* Certainly if the managing men look at things in a business way, they will see that by so doing all will be Money is abundant and easily had for railway purposes. A route less than five hours through lines now already projected in New York, and running due west to Chicago, shorter than any other route between the two points, by Philadelphia, Harrisburgh and the Reading route, and thence to York, and so on through Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. *Neither of these lines is now complete, but if we are only to have a small interest in the trade of the Pennsylvania Company, we must have lines, and take our chances of obtaining a share of their business, as we already have with the Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central and Erie routes. Indeed, we feel tolerably sure that in one these new roads should be built this will be done.* Philadelphia has been very liberal with money in building new railways to help other cities, we have no interest in doing it. *Our work in that line is finished, and we have no more to spare, either men or money.* We can do far better at less cost. Every million spent in our own region puts us a better interest than a million and a half at the West. It keeps population at home, attracts emigration, foreign and domestic, improves agriculture, fosters manufactures, and stimulates commerce and general business.

The sum, therefore, to be expended in time and our commerce has taken a fresh start. Our forbearance, which has taught Philadelphians more than our domestic has made more progress during the past few years, and notwithstanding all the prodigious sums we have lavished upon railroads, we have not a better interest than at present,

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT E. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Pittsburgh.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THAT the Tammany Ring should seek to seduce the New York *Times* with a heavy bribe is altogether natural, and amounts to the fullest confession of guilt. That the *Times* refused and openedall its guns on the Ring, is a fact that is its own highest praise. Every honest man is at its back in this warfare. In prosecuting it the *Times* has already elevated itself to the foremost place among American journals.

PROBABLY no journal in the world prints finer philosophical essays than the New York *Tribune*. Its reflective faculties are enormously developed, and we confess that its Tuesday essay on the causes of the cotton collapse of SERRANO'S Ministry was one of its best and most exhaustive ventures in the field of speculation. Nothing could be more admirable than the conclusive way in which the impossibility of the existence of SERRANO'S Ministry, for a single day, was demonstrated. But will the *Tribune* be good enough to tell us what it thinks of the subsequent telegram from London, stating that the dispatches from Madrid relating to the Ministerial crisis had got mixed up, and that the Cabinet, so far from being dissolved, had taken the oaths of office and entered upon the discharge of its official duties?

REFERRING to the preference for General HANCOCK for President, expressed by the Cambria Democracy, the Harrisburg *Patriot* calls him "the peerless soldier statesman." The central Democratic organ having thus given the cue, the party in Pennsylvania will be expected to fall into line. But our neighbor, the *Post*, will find some difficulty in getting into position, it having expressed quite another opinion of such proceedings. Meanwhile the Democracy of Indiana, through the State Committee, has declared for HENDRICKS, and since HOFFMAN, by reason of recent events, is as good as dead, the friends of several aspiring gentlemen seem to regard the present a good time to speak out. It is to be observed, however, that they and the party in general are a good deal less lively than they were.

IT is reported that the bids for building the vessels of the proposed Philadelphia Steamship Line, are to be opened in that city next week. This, if true, is of much more of considerable interest to the iron circles of Pennsylvania; all four of the ships being required to be built in the State, and of Pennsylvania iron. Apropos of which subject, an American shipmaster now in Scotland, reports the Clyde ship-building interest drooping in consequence of competition on this side, and also that the iron used is of no poor a quality, and the workmanship of so inferior a character as to have attracted the attention of the underwriters, whose risks have thereby been greatly increased. Some of the iron put into the Clyde vessels is said to be so brittle that it is absolutely dangerous to throw it off the truck for fear of breaking it. The writer expresses his belief that with American iron and mechanics the English Lloyd's rate can be reduced twenty per cent. through the stronger, more durable and seaworthy qualities of the ships. Here is a chance for the Delaware. Philadelphia has long been hammering away at the subject—now let her hammer away at the vessels, and every time "strike the nail on the head."

THE GREAT TAMMANY THEFT.

Having shown what a good thing it is to be appointed furniture dealer, or carpenter or plasterer, under the authorities of the city of New York, the *Times* now presents full and accurate copies of accounts taken from the Controller's books, exhibiting the expenditures for gas fittings and plumber's work, claimed to have been done by a single firm in the various county offices. As in the case of its former exposures, so in this instance the respective dates on which the warrants for payment were issued, the character of the work alleged to have been performed, the date on which the work was supposed to be done, and the amount paid for the same, are separately and specifically given. For plumbing and gas fitting said to have been done in the armories and drill rooms alone, between October, 1868, and February, 1869, a period of less than a year and a half, there was paid out $431,129 20. In the County Court rooms and offices the same fortunate firm did work to the amount of $261,174 61, in addition to which the plumbing and gas fitting of other county offices, from January, 1869, to April, 1870, cost $439,513 95; making altogether the sum of $1,231,817 76, for work principally performed in the course of less than eighteen months. Every warrant issued in payment of these amoun s was duly signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor.

This is the end of the present series. At a future date the *Times* promises to give them a fresh doze of their own figures. The revelations which have already been made, however, are so startling, and so completely fasten upon the Mayor and Controller the guilt of complicity in these frands, that if they are not brought to account in a court of law, and made to suffer punishment for their crimes, the citizens of New York will be utterly recreant to their plain and imperative duty. For instance, the money paid or alleged to have been paid for carpets in the new court house alone, would at five dollars a yard have purchased carpeting enough to cover twenty-four acres, or three times the area of the city park, while it is shown that the occupied offices of that building could be carpeted throughout for $40,000. A large number of these rooms, however, have no covering whatever on the floor, while others are covered with oil cloth and matting. Of all subjects ever brought upon the carpet for discussion this is the most astonishing. So with respect to the cabinet work and furniture, for which the sum of nearly three millions of dollars was spent; a prominent upholsterer having, after making a careful estimate, publicly stated that he could have furnished it throughout in the most handsome manner for $600,000, and gained a large profit on the transaction. What became of the other two millions? The money paid for chairs supplied to the armories, would at five dollars each have bought over thirty-four thousand, extending, if placed together in a straight row, seventeen miles in length. The City Hall, on which such enormous sums of money have been paid for carpenter work, is chiefly constructed of iron and marble, having very little wood work in it. Now the question is, will the *Times*, and the honest citizens of New York, without respect to party, have the pluck to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious swindles to justice? The law provides that the books of the Controller shall be open to public inspection. Let it be made. Find out what monies have been paid, when, to whom, what for—put the confederates on the witness stand—then let the actual value of the work done be estimated by experts, and afterwards indict the criminals for conspiracy to defraud the public treasury in signing false warrants. That, in many cases, the money did not go to the persons in whose name these warrants purport to have been issued, is evidenced in a card published by Mr. JOHN R. HENNESSY, in whose favor (with the transposition of his initials,) two warrants were made out for $62,436 18. He solemnly declares that his connection with the plasterer GARVEY has been limited to mechanical pursuits, and that in no other capacity has he ever drawn or caused to be drawn one dollar, or directly or indirectly signed his name to any bill or warrant to receive money, other than his wages as a working man. Here, then, is forgery as well as robbery, and it seems as if only the beginning of the abomination had been reached. We repeat our remark of the other day, that it is not enough for the people of New York to devise means to prevent a repetition of these crimes in the future—it is their bounden duty to bring swift and inexorable punishment on the hideous scoundrels who have perpetrated them in the past. It has ceased to be merely a question of economy, and has become a question of the State prison.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The article copied from the Philadelphia *North American* on the situation, motives and policy of that city towards and her expectations concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with some ideas touching railroads in general and the interest of Philadelphia in particular, published herewith, under the appropriate head, will be read with interest. The reader will not fail to discover with what grace are made profes sions of loyalty to and confidence in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; nor will the reader fail to observe the scarcely concealed threats of retaliation, to be executed in various ways, should that Company do or fail to do certain things—the very things, it is to be observed, which it is at this moment doing or refusing to do.

One statement in the article is interesting: that Halifax is "the ultimate aim of the Company,"—which is not Philadelphia, as we have been a thousand times assured, and are even told in this article. This corroborates what we have repeatedly said, to wit: that the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been chosen with reference to no one or two cities, but to our inland commerce and the trade of the world, and is not confined to this country or continent even. Neither Philadelphia nor New Jersey can harness it to special objects or restrict its limits. Just to the extent the natural advantages of Philadelphia command the favor of the Company she will receive it, and no more. If she is in the track of the world's commerce she will realize whatever belongs to her position—and so far as the Pennsylvania Railway Company is concerned, she will realize no more if she is not, no matter what she may say about "ownership" and representation in the Board of Directors. No doubt the Company will be good enough to tell us what it thinks of the subsequent telegram from London, stating that the dispatches from Madrid relating to the Ministerial crisis had got mixed up, and that the Cabinet, so far from being dissolved, had taken the oaths of office and entered upon the discharge of its official duties?

But while Philadelphia will be helped in proportion to what she has to offer in return, her future rests with herself—and this fact, we are glad to observe, is clearly perceived by our contemporary, though not partially admitted. No doubt the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is a friend to Philadelphia, but it is chiefly a friend to itself. It is managed on a scale too expansive to be bothered by special friendships, and is no more to be controlled by considerations of antecedents, such as our contemporary refers to, than by questions of bridges and other physical considerations, which in former times may have been of some importance, but which have long since ceased to be of any weight.

More than half convinced, as Philadelphia, judging from the article in question, evidently is, that our advice to her to "go it alone," is sound and timely, we repeat it and say again: build your own trunk line of narrow-gauge railroad. Your "ownership" in the Pennsylvania Road will not avail. Transfer it to where it will, and then, if ever, you will begin to realize your great expectations. Or, if it suits you better, remain inactive; continue to lean on others, and be content with whatever turns up, be it for or against you. But do not longer delude yourself about your own position in the commercial world, or the inevitable logic which controls the movements of great corporations aiming at nothing less than supremacy in connection with our inland trade.

ABOUT NOMINATIONS—AGAIN.

The *Gazette* claims that we misrepresented it in saying that it was "opposed to the plan of voting directly for the candidates for city offices." We said that this plan "did not meet the approval of the *Gazette*," and quoted its own language in proof. If it meant to *approve* the system, it should not have *condemned* it as open to such "grave objections" as dishonest voting, ballot box stuffing, etc., and then have followed with the odious comparison that "under the delegate system, with its *vices* nor vote, there was no possibility for fraud or deception of any kind," and clinched the whole with the deliberate "opinion" that the delegate system was "preferable to the one now in use!" But let all this pass, since the *Gazette* now asserts that "it is *for* just that system, with proper rules for conducting it." Very well; this leaves nothing for further controversy. The point made by our contemporary in reply to our remarks, that "the system now in use" is not "the Crawford county system," because there is no rule requiring the election boards to be sworn, and to prohibit the reception of Democratic votes, is disingenuous, and refutes itself in the light of what had previously been said.

What we have written on this subject has been with a view to give expression to the general sentiment that the pending primary elections shall be fairly and honestly conducted. The great mass of Republicans, being convinced that the proper way to select candidates is by the popular vote, and having faith in the integrity of our election boards, and the efficiency of our City Committee, naturally look for a square vote and a favorable result. Our anxiety is to have the Committee, the candidates, and all others concerned in the election, understand this, and shape their course accordingly. We have suggested some safeguards against fraud, which it might be proper for the Committee to adopt; and if swearing the election boards is deemed proper, let the committee direct that they be sworn. We are in favor of that, also, as well as all other measures calculated to secure a fair expression of the popular will. These are regulations properly in the discretion of the Committee, and the application of which is necessary to the successful operation of the plan of direct voting, and would be equally necessary were the delegate system in operation. It is not to be presumed that the Committee intends to mock the voters by inviting them to a free exercise of suffrage, and then leave the polls open to Democrats and repeaters, the ballot-box to stuffers, and the tally-sheets to unprincipled manipulators. There are regulations required quite as essential as that of swearing the election officers, but *we are for* that and for the rejection of every Democratic and illegal Republican vote. The most effective oath, however, would be the mental asseveration on the part of every fair minded Republican, that the elections *shall* be honestly conducted. Let the party swear all round that there shall be no foul play, and that any one attempting frand shall be promptly checked and exposed. This feeling even now pervades the minds of the masses, and it rests with the Committee to adopt and enforce such rules as shall conform to the popular wish. They know what is required, and will doubtless do their duty.

WHAT a fine thing it is to have a cosmopolitan reputation. Here now is General Butler, the slightest allusion to whose dreaded name has on more than one occasion thrown honorable Senators and Representatives into paroxysms of rage and terror, and who in hundreds of homes is daily by weary mothers invoked to fright refractory children into obedience—this terrible military and political spook has now set distant Australia quaking and shaking as though attacked by all the earthquakes and agues of the world at once. A couple of young men who have recently turned up in that country are said to have disclosed the existence of a scheme by which the principal cities of that flourishing colony are to be remorselessly captured. Under pretence of carrying aid to impoverished France a vessel is being fitted out in the United States for carrying out the diabolical philibustering project above alluded, and—*wholesale diets*, General Butler is the prime mover in the conspiracy. It is not to be wondered at that the colonial authorities trembled in their boots on learning these dreadful facts, especially as it was distinctly stated that George Francis Train was to be second in command. Considering the antecedents of these warriors, and the peculiar character of their regard for England and England's colonies, we are decidedly of the opinion that Australia cannot be too soon in supplying the mother country for protection. Remember Fort Fisher, and the explosive train.

THE last comicality in the way of fashion at Newport for men, is a rooster's feathers dyed red and stuck into the ribbon of a white or buff summer hat. A little banker started the fashion a season or two ago, and now every coxcomb has a bit of the chicken in his beaver.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Louisville physician having been presented with a live rattlesnake, concluded to preserve it. He proceeded to kill it by first administering chloroform to it, and then, to preserve the specimen intact, he plunged it into a large glass jar full of alcohol. The reptile was quite motionless after receiving the anæsthetic, and, strange to say, exhibited no signs of life until it had been in the spirits fully fifteen minutes. It then began to writhe in the jar in such a manner as to render necessary for forcible retention of the lid upon the vessel. In a short time all signs of vitality ceased.

A notable person, Mr. Charles Dyke, died at New York a few days ago. Sixty-four years ago he was employed as assistant engineer on Robert Fulton's steamer Clermont on her first trip to Albany. He also engineered the first steamer down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and ran Vanderbilt's boats to Perth Amboy when the present Commodore was a captain on his own craft. Being impressed for service in New Orleans in 1814, Mr. Dyke participated in the defense of that city. He lived long enough to see Fulton's discovery producing results which the most vivid imagination never dreamed of, and when to some perhaps more than to himself had observed a constant source of amazement. He went to his rest in his eighty-fifth year.

The talk about the South American cundurango as a remedy for cancer has revived the stories about the celebrated black cancer doctor, Vries, a Hindoo, who pretended to have a sure cure for cancer, which he discovered in India. Happening to meet Bold on Monsieur Sax, the musician, in Paris, and produce a temporary alleviation of the virulence of a cancer on the lip, with which that gentleman was afflicted, he obtained a great celebrity, and his office was crowded with eager patients. At length Velpeau, the famous surgeon, took him in hand, and exposed him. Seventeen patients in a charity hospital were selected and placed under his care. In four months three-fourths of them died, and in two months more they were all dead. Finally Monsieur Sax himself died. The great cancer doctor was arrested and imprisoned as an impostor, and was heard of no more.

The latest novelty is a bathing car, introduced a day or two ago at Cape May. It consists of a strong framework, with slat floor and galvanized wire inclosure, through which the surf passes. There is a metalic cylinder on each side of the car, some eighteen inches in diameter and cigar-shaped. These cylinders acts as floats when the car is hauled off into the water, and on each side of the car are seats on which the bathers can recline.

A few test for arsenic has recently been discovered, so delicate that one part of the metal in a million of the solution can be detected by it. This discovery is of very great importance, for the test is not effected by the presence of antimony. The liquid suspected of containing arsenic is mixed with hydrochloric acid until fumes arise, when chloride of tin is added, producing a basic precipitate containing the greater part of the arsenic as a metal mixed with eagle of iron.

The Solicitor General, in the early part of the Tichborne trial, began dozens of questions with the words, "Would you be surprised to find?" and so long did he continue to use them that the query became famous, and at length formed the subject of a cutting cartoon in one of the comic papers. After that Sir John varied his phraseology, and toward the end of the case the stereotyped phrase never passed his lips. It seems, however, that the phrase is not to be dropped so easily as the Solicitor General might wish. In the Divorce Court, the other day, a member of the bar caused a burst of laughter by asking of a witness who denied having done something, "Would you be surprised to find that you did?" And the merriment was increased when Lord Penzance quietly remarked, "Remember, you are impugning on a patent."

A venturesome person, one Capt. John Meiks, who in 1867 crossed the Atlantic on a little raft composed of inflated India-rubber tubes, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a raft of similar construction. His raft on that occasion was twenty-five feet long by eighteen feet wide, over which a canvas was erected. He was accompanied by two boys, and reached England in forty days. The raft he is now having made is fifteen feet long by twelve feet wide, and he intends starting to Europe accompanied only by a boy. He will start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days provisions. Such ventures may be of some practical benefit, but most people regard them as exhibitions of foolhardiness.

Writing of the climate of Minnesota and its effect upon invalids, a correspondent of the Chicago *Post* says that between five and ten per cent. only of those who go there in the early stages of consumption get well. But one-fourth as much snow falls now-a-days in Minnesota as falls in New England; the average number of days of good sleighing on the Mississippi for twenty years past has been about 223 out of the 325, whereas the Erie canal affords but 200; the popular notion abroad that the thermometer ranges all winter from about twenty forty degrees below zero is a mistake—once in the last five years only has it been forty degrees below—for though the mean temperature during the winter months is lower than in most places of the United States, still, after all, the weather is not so severe as in Vermont. And while the winters in Minnesota are the extremely cold, the atmosphere is only comparatively dry, and the annual rain-fall seems to be on the increase. The climate, in a word, has altogether changed in fifteen years, the clearing up of the forests and the cultivation of 12,000,000 acres of ground, with other causes, having revolutionized its character. People can and do die of consumption there, and people who have been born and bred there have it. Still the percentage of five or ten to a hundred recoveries, in the early stages, is of course encouraging.

Professor Carl Wolfsohn, of Philadelphia, now in Berlin, says: Our German singers are abominable. There are plenty of fine voices, but nobody learns to sing. It is singular that the people here, who are most exacting in all instrumental performances, put up with such bad singing. I can assure you that more than three-fourths of the popular singers here would not be tolerated in America.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the year 1870 was 1,800,000—in addition to which 300,000 tons were imported, almost exclusively from England—making the total consumption in the country 2,000,000 of tons. The production and consumption of *pig* iron in the civilized world in 1867 is stated at 9,500,000 tons, or 21,280,000,000 pounds.

It is well known that star actors—not including a first class *prima donna*—make a great deal more money in this country than they do in England. Hence the stream of good, bad and indifferent English actors which has flowed to this port during the past twelve or eighteen months.

The Sabbath Question.

In the somewhat famous case of Sparhawk *vs.* the Union Passenger Railroad, Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered an elaborate "opinion," in which he maintained that the Sabbath was restricted to the Jews and abrogated with their ceremonial and judicial laws by the establishment of Christianity. The object of this part of the learned jurist's effort was to lay a solid and satisfactory foundation for the practical conclusions of his decision. If the propositions just cited could be proved true beyond doubt or possibility of cavil, the Sabbath question, as it is sometimes called, would be divested of all the obscurity and difficulty by which it is at present encompassed. Judge Read's arguments in support of these propositions were admitted by all to be very able and plausible, while to some, especially to people who had never studied the subject, they seemed irresistible. Persons who wish to read a thorough and careful though brief examination of the Judge's reasoning we refer to a lecture delivered at Mercer, Pa., April 16, of this year, by the Rev. D. W. French, which is now published by or at the request of the lawyers of that place who heard it delivered. After reading the lecture we quite agree with the gentlemen of the Mercer Bar in thinking it well worthy of publication. The style is full of life and energy, while the lecture throughout is an excellent specimen of clear and cogent reasoning. Few candid readers, we fancy, will refuse to admit that Mr. French has answered the learned Judge's arguments very satisfactorily. A slip hardly worth mentioning occurs on page 24, where the author in citing a Hebrew verb twice gives the conjunction as if a part of it. The lecture is on sale at the United Presbyterian Book Store.

THERE is considerable stir in British Government circles over the charges recently made by a Liberal member on the floor of the House of Commons, that the Secret Service Fund, an appropriation annually voted by Parliament for a specific purpose, has been fraudulently misapplied. What purposes it has really been devoted to have hitherto been known only to the Government and to the persons charged with its administration; and such has been the confidence of Englishmen in the personal integrity of the members of the Government, that very few questions were raised respecting the subject. This confidence seems, however, to have been undeserved. It has been ascertained that numerous relatives of Government officers receive pensions out of it, and that many members of the diplomatic service have derived augmentations to their salaries from a like source; while other large and equally unauthorized gratuities have been paid from the same fund. It also appears that a number of Government officials who have at different times by their own imprudence gotten into monetary difficulties, have been extricated from the scrape by redeeming his obligations with these moneys. These revelations put another weapon in the hands of the Republicans, which we may be sure they will not fail to make use of in the deepening contest now going on in that country.

A CIRCULAR of considerable interest to inventors, manufacturers and industrial workers will shortly be issued from the Patent Office, describing the course requisite for them to pursue to obtain information of the latest improvements in patents relative to those branches of industry in which they are specially interested or engaged. It is proposed hereafter to print a large number of specifications of every patent issued, accompanied with explanatory drawings. These are to be divided into classes, according to the several interests with which they are most intimately allied; as far as possible each branch of industry having a class, embracing every patent which relates to it. Persons desirous of obtaining copies of these specifications and drawings can procure them by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, naming the class or classes desired, and remitting a deposit of two dollars. A copy of each patent embraced in the designated class or classes will then be mailed to the address the week following the issue of such patent; a charge of ten cents, the lowest price at which they can be sold under the law, being debited against the deposit until exhausted. Accompanying the circular will be a classified list of patents, with proper instructions for the guidance of subscribers.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Naples, last spring says: "Should a person to inquire at his hotel or boarding house for a spittoon, he could not be accommodated, for there is scarcely such a thing to *all Europe*," a correspondent of the *Advertiser*, also writing from that city, takes the writer up as follows:

"If the Italians had no spittoons, it would be because they could get on well enough without, for many a time have I seen persons, in good society, wipe their faces to spit reasonably, though I must admit in justice, however, that they have always chosen a spot close against the wall, leaving to a former American Consul the unique honor of bedewing with tobacco juice the upper floor of the royal palace on a ball night. But there are spittoons enough in Naples for an army of spitters, and I do not know of a single crockery shop, not intended solely for customers of the *bas a gouls*, which could not furnish a *spittoon-full* at a second's notice; it is to be mentioned, however, that these are generally of glass, and a hasty observer might not recognize them as meant for spittoons."

PERSONAL.

Parepa-Rosa, in a letter to a friend in New York, says: "I come to you in the dear old States with renewed vigor, and all my energies put up for work, and doing it as well as possible. Both Carl and I have been at work for our season now for over eight months, and all is very well arranged I believe, and we will eclipse our former doings I hope. My voice is in excellent trim, and I am working hard learning new parts. We are going out every day to balls, parties and operas, and I feel quite strange at having nothing but pleasuring. We leave, please God, on the 29th July, on the Scotia, and a few days after my arrival in New York I am going to Sharon Springs."

And now comes the story that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne was not, according to late English gossip, by any means the love match it has been popularly supposed to be, and the wedded pair are now far from happy together. Rumor has it that the Princess inherits her mother's quick and imperious temper, and the two women had such frequent quarrels that the peace of the royal domestic circle was quite destroyed. The marriage of the Princess and her residence elsewhere being the only resource in the emergency, a certain number of young noblemen were selected and invited to Windsor Castle, and the Princess required to choose a husband from among them. She obeyed, and her choice fell on the young Marquis, but there was no more love between them than usually attends such business-like arrangements. The result has been, that the Princess's temper is as bad as ever, only it is exercised on a new object. The exclusion of the Marquis from the royal circle, and the consequent separation of him from his wife on state occasions, is said to be owing to these conjugal differences, and not to any law of etiquette. It is even reported that not long ago the Queen was sent for, and went down to Claremont, the residence of the young couple, to prevent a complete rupture.

The probability that Miss Charlotte Cushman will reappear on the stage this fall will rejoice all true lovers of the drama, says the Philadelphia *Post*. Her fortune is ample, but the desire to see her wonderful personations is so great and so general that it is said she has consented to play Queen Catherine, in "Henry VII," at Booth's Theater, in New York, in September.

The statement that Lieut. Fred. Grant, the son of the President, will avoid the army service to which he is assigned, and make a trip to Europe, is denied. He has been assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, now stationed in Texas, and will join the regiment as soon as the three months' leave of absence, which is allowed to every cadet in the service, shall have expired.

It is rumored that "Baldy" Smith, President of the Cuba Telegraph, is in London in connection with a new Atlantic cable enterprise. This would be good news.

The personal appearance of Jefferson Davis is described as follows: His figure has once more recovered its straightness and elasticity; his eye is again bright, and his form, though still as ever spare and slender, seems vigorous, muscular, and well nourished. I was astonished to see how completely he has thrown off that burden of grief and mental torture that once so plainly oppressed him. But I could detect, on close scrutiny, the traces of the terrible agony through which he has passed. The face seems to have been drawn together, and set in a mould that expresses rather resolute endurance than contentment and happiness.

In one of the letters from Charles Dickens to Mr. Fields, in the August *Atlantic*, Andrew Johnson is described as follows: "I was very much surprised by the President's face and manner. It is, in its way, one of the most remarkable faces I have ever seen. Not imaginative, but very powerful in its firmness (or perhaps obstinacy), strength of will and steadiness of purpose. There is a reticence in it, too, curiously at variance with that first unfortunate speech of his. A man not to be turned or trifled with. A man, I should say, who must be killed to be got out of the way. His manners perfectly composed. We looked at each other pretty hard. There was a slight air of chronic anxiety upon him, but not a crease or ruffle in his dress, and his papers were as composed as himself. Had Mr. Johnson let my wife alone, it is probable that he would have fulfilled the high expectations which such a description is calculated to create."

A "COUNTRY PAPER" in the State of New York refers to the withdrawal of Rev. Edward Eggleston from the *Independent* in the following discriminating and perfectly just manner:

"It will never do, for a professedly religious paper to be run in the interests of any party. We are all partisans in any party, however patriotic that party's principles may be. Nor can any honest man, be his name Henry C. Bowen, or any other, allow financial schemers to use his editorial columns (be they correct or not) for the benefit of "Publishers Department" not for their own stock or insurance gambling purposes, however honest. That kind of advertising may bring a large income. It does not. We have declared. The inducements are in editorial type, and are supposed to be written by the editor as his voluntary tribute of praise to worthy men or institutions, when, in fact, the puffed ones are their own or influence prizes to the editor, and are thus imposing upon his too confiding readers. No wonder that Dr. Eggleston left such!

We suppose that the *Independent* is conducted on the best possible plan for making money—but it is an eminently *religious* paper, you know.

THE firm of West & Fowler, at Milwaukee, suspended on Tuesday, in consequence of the heavy decline in wheat. The senior member, Gen. F. H. West, who is President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, tendered his resignation, feeling, as he expressed himself, that no person should occupy a position as an officer of that body, and especially as its presiding officer, whose obligations are not and will not be promptly met. The Chamber expressed its entire confidence in Gen. West by refusing to accept his resignation.

MR. BERGH has visited the New York car stables. In one case the stables opened out on a yard knee-deep with filth, whose stench pervaded the place. In another, a stable three tiers deep, containing 300 horses, was connected with the street, and especially the lowest tier, which was under ground and dark. Another stable, containing 400 animals, had but 40 hay racks. Outside of corn, and another had but 1,600, fed on sour feed. Only in one case was attention refused to Mr. Bergh, and in only one also, did he find anything to commend. The latter was the Sixth Avenue stable, where the horses have 17 pounds of feed per day and are cared for comfortably.

LAST year there were ten million dozen corsets, or one hundred and twenty million pairs, imported into the United States—a quantity, it is calculated sufficient to supply three pairs to every adult female in the country. In addition, the annual domestic product of sewed corsets amounted to one million five hundred thousand pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments. Near Strasburg, in Germany, there are fifteen hundred hand looms employed in weaving corsets for the consumption in the United States. One man as a weaver and two women as finishers are required for each loom, which produces three corsets daily. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases five per cent. every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about two hundred dozen of this article of masculine apparel are imported into the United States every year.

THE returns of traffic of the Union Pacific Railroad account for the falling off in ocean freights at San Francisco. In 1869 the steamer and sailing freights at that port for the first six months of the year were $2,360,000, in 1870 they were $1,034,000, and in 1871, $1,720,000. The earnings of the Union Pacific for the first half of 1871 were $3,410,284, for the same time in 1870, $2,397,227. This is all new business—which had no existence prior to 1869. The proportion of passenger and freight receipts is not indicated in these returns, nor are the way and through business separated. But enough is known to show that a large part of the former maritime commerce of San Francisco has been diverted to the route across the continent.

IT seems that the Mordaunt scandal is to be reopened in England, no doubt to the great disgust of the Prince of Wales and other golden lads of England, whose names and reputations are involved. Our readers may remember that the trial for a divorce brought by the injured Sir Charles was abruptly broken off by the court, on the evidence of eminent surgeons, pronouncing Lady Mordaunt insane and sending her to an asylum. The asylum doctors now declare that she is only shamming, and is in reality as sane as the majority of womankind, so the trial is to go on, or rather so he recommenced.

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy. Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

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AND ARE NOW HEATING
Pittsburgh High School Building.
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Trinity Church, Sixth avenue.

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New Route to Bedford Springs

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TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of a ription, promptly, at reasonable rates.

PROPOSED

Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

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JUST OPENED,

A FINE ASSORTMENT

Black Hernanis,

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51 FIFTH AVENUE,

JUNE 15th,

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Real Brussels.

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Drab Ground, Crimson, Black, &c.
White Ground, Crimson, Pearl, &c.
Blue Ground, Slates and White.

BORDERS,

In all Widths, from 5 to 18 inches, corresponding to each style of color.

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Large Assortment, All Qualities,

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Watches, Jewelry,

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At very moderate prices.

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This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, July 27, 1871.

Attempts have several times been made to regulate railway fares by law, but thus far without any marked effect. The Legislature of the State of Illinois, at its last session, passed a law which became operative on the 1st instant, providing a maximum rate or charges, which, it is said, is not all respected by the companies. The Legislature of Connecticut has a bill before it of the same character, and some of the most vigorous efforts are making to pass it, with little probability, thus far, of success. It provides that no company shall charge more than four cents per mile, per head, for the transportation of passengers and baggage over its road. Over roads earning profits to the amount of eight per cent. per annum, the limit is fixed at three cents per mile, per head; and on roads earning profits to the amount of ten per cent., two and a half cents is the legal maximum charge. An exception to this rule is made in the case of way passengers, who may be charged ten cents each between any two stations, without regard to distance. For any violation of this law the companies are punishable by a fine of $20, one half of which goes to the informer who has it charged. All companies are required to post in conspicuous places in all their ticket offices and public waiting rooms, printed schedules showing the rates of fare between all points to which tickets are issued, under a penalty of a fine of $50 for each such neglect. It may be said, without discussing the general question of the policy of regulating rates of fare by legislation, that the charge of four cents per mile has to deal are peculiarly aggravated ones. The Hartford and New Haven road pays, on its cent, dividends on the amount actually paid in, and charges nearly six cents a mile for local fares and four and a half cents for through passengers. Another road charges eight and a half cents for local and four and a quarter cents for through travel a mile, and it pays 16 per cent. dividends. Several others, paying from 10 to 12 per cent. on their capital charge from four to six cents for local passengers and three to four for through passengers. All attempts to regulate alleged abuses by arbitrary enactments is beginning to meet with popular disfavor. Instead of going in the right direction, they are likely to prove ineffectual of good results. The truer policy is in withholding from all corporations the extraordinary privileges too often granted by Legislatures. It is of little avail to say to corporations having already received such privileges as they please, "you should not make unduly high charges when you show by your dividends that your property is growing rich." Companies are composed of individuals who are very much like the rest of the people in their private capacities—they rarely, if ever, make too much. The surer protection against extortion is the increasing of privileges by the creation of new corporations, and the establishment of new and competing lines against old corporations. It is upon this theory that a division of the business would pay both and protect the public. It may be said in this connection, and as an illustration of the theory having force against the arbitrary policy of adjusting charges by the percentage of dividends earned, except in the event of a railroad line the greater the inducements to extend the operations, improve the road and rolling stock, increase its carrying capacity and enlarge its accommodations in every way. Reduce its earnings, and it would have less means as well as less inclination to provide better and larger accommodations. As regards the interest is, as the rule, the strongest motive for corporate as well as for individual enterprise; and where the interest of a corporation are sacrificed by legislative enactments, the consequences will sooner or later react upon the community which has driven that corporation for the performance of certain necessary public service. Great as is the danger of the control of our railroad system passing into the hands of half a dozen great monopolies, we think the safest policy will be to let events take their course, and faithfully believing that the only wholesome regulator of commerce is absolute freedom.

—Local monetary affairs are dull. The offerings at the banks are very light, and the brokers complain of a great scarcity of negotiable paper. In local stocks the market is devoid of interest. Pittsburgh and Connellsville is are offered at 84, against 85 bid; Allegheny common at 50 bid, and Pittsburgh 7-30s at 95—98 is asked here by holders.

—The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company give notice, in the boudings of coupons, on account of Turtle Creek division bonds, that coupon No. 34, due the first proximo, will be paid after that date, upon presentation at the Treasurer's office, corner Grant and Water streets.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. offer the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112¼	112¼

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112¼
United States 6-20s of 1861	116
United States 6-20s of 1862	114
United States 6-20s of 1864	113½
United States 6-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	86
Central Pacific Railroad	86
Currency Sixes	113

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the last sale Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 27, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	Closing.
C. & P.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Del. Sch'g	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½	111½
Erie	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mich. Cent.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Cent.	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
Cleve. & Pitts.	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
C. & N. W.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Do. pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
North. Island	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
St. Paul	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
St. Paul pref.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Fort Wayne	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Ohio & Miss.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Ohio & Miss. pref.						
Del., Lack. & W.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Del., Lack. & W. pref.						
Ft. W. & Chicago	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Ft. W. & Chi. pref.						
Canton	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
W. U. Tel.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Quicksilver	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½
Pacific Mail	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Adams Ex.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
American Ex.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
United States	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Gold	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	37½
Catawissa preferred	45
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	93½

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 90 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 27, 1871. }

IRON.

Common bar size	3½@4
Horse shoe	4½@5
Heavy band	4½@5
Hoop and light band	4½@5
Round and square	4½@5
Oval	4 @4½
Half oval and half round	4 @4½
Better iron	5½@6
Tank iron	5 @6

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c @ ¼c extra.

Flat rails punched and countersunk	4	@4½
T rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4	@4½
Nail rods	5	@5½
Coil screen iron	5½	@6c

	American.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
Sheet iron, 10 to 17	5	5½	6
" " 18 to 24	5½	6	6½
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7½	8½
" " 27	6	7½	9½

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ⅛c @ ¼c extra.

NAILS.

10s in 5c Nails, Fencing and Brads		$4 50
8d and 9d	"	4 75
6d and 7d	"	5 00
4d and 5d	"	5 25
3d	"	5 75
3d fine	"	6 25
3d fine	"	6 50
7 lining	"	6 00
8 lining	"	6 25
Cut Spikes	"	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	"	5 00

Barrel Nails—¼ in, $6 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1¼ in, $7 00; 1½ in, $6 50; 1¾ in, $6 00; 2 in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—$6 50 @ $7 00.

Finishing Nails—$7 25 above common 6d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—¼, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

NAILS.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ¼ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$5 rates, 60 days, or 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange, payable in New York, or 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes or equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $20.

CLEVELAND MARKET.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; sales of 10,000 bushels No 1 red winter at $1 31 No. 2 do at $1 30. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats in better demand and unchanged; refused steady at 36c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY MORNING, July 28, 1871. }

Cattle.

At the close of last weeks report we remarked that cattle had been arriving freely, and though some were changing hands, nevertheless there accumulated on the yards. They consisted principally of the medium and common grades, and buyers bidding very low on them, succeeded in bearing down prices to the extent of ½c on common and about ¼c on good grades, as against quotations of the previous week. Sales were made very slowly and the market dragging indeed. This was about the state of affairs at the time of writing our last. On Thursday the receipts were heavy, and in quality varied but little from preceding arrivals. The tone of the market was, if anything, lower than on Wednesday, but sales more numerous, as those who came to buy wanted to get their shipments made before the close of the week. On Friday the arrivals were lighter than any preceding day of the week, and as a great deal of the stock had been sold or shipped out (thus verifying of what at one time threatened to be a gust) the tone of the market improved slightly and became more firm, though no reduction in prices took place. On Saturday the receipts were also light, and under the influence of favorable advices from New York, sellers refused to sell at as low as had ruled during the week, and asked a slight advance, which buyers refused to give, and Saturday's arrivals were held over. On Monday the receipts were fair, but not many cattle changed hands except in a retail way. On Tuesday the receipts were rather heavy, and the quality fair. The number of buyers that had arrived from the east was large, but they made no purchases as there was too much difference between them and sellers. To-day the receipts are light, and added to those already here make the supply heavy. Sellers have been compelled to concede ¼c, and sales are being made slowly at the decline. The quality of the offerings on the yards are fair to good. As last week, on good cattle the decline is not quite so great as on the more common grades. A good many are being shipped east that would have been fed here, rather than to take prices offered. There is no doubt but that all the Western men are losing money this week. The following are current prices to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steer, $5 75 to $5 90; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steer, $5 50 to $5 75; good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 20 to $5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 900 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; stock steers, 900 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that under the influence of light receipts and a fair demand the market was ruling firm and sales were effected about as fast as hogs would arrive. On Thursday the arrivals were very light, and the demand in excess of the supply, and the market opened very strong and improving in tone. On Friday the receipts were very light, and sellers seeing that they had things all their own way advanced about ¼c, and even at these prices the market was very much excited and buyers anxious to get chase. On Saturday the same state of affairs existed, the market excited and considerably short of the demand, selling about as fast as they would arrive at holders' own figures. On Monday the receipts were more free, and the market, though active, was not excited, and it was very evident that the top had been reached, as sales were not quite so readily made as on Friday and Saturday. On Tuesday the receipts though light were enough for the demand. The market became weak and declined about the ¾ hundred pounds. To-day the feeling is dull and weak, and the demand limited, packers not wanting to feed on account of Monday. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 05; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 20.

Sheep.

At the time of closing our last report, the sheep market was firm and steady. Buyers were purchasing all the offerings of a fair quality. Since that time there has not been much change. The market rules steady and firm at full last week's prices. There is quite a number of buyers here and considerable inquiry is made for stock sheep. That class, if of good quality, would find a ready sale here this week. Lambs continue in fair demand at prices as below. The following are the ruling quotations for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on the yards to-day:

Fair to good Spring Lambs	6 @6½
Prime Spring Lambs	6½@7
Extra Spring Lambs	7 @7½
Fair to good Sheep	4 @4½
Prime Sheep	4½@5
Extra Sheep	5 @5½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 27, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The weather is cloudy and cool, with indications of rain. We have nothing new to note in the way of prices. All leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale are unchanged in price. This is the "dull season," yet there is a fair trade being transacted. In the vegetable and fruit lines there is no active trade, and notwithstanding the heavy supply of berries, they are "gobbled up" as fast as they arrive. The local market is abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles, and prices are not exorbitant. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 28, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The crude business is quiet, but at a stand still. Dealers evidently have agreed to disagree. This, however, has been the situation for some time. Holders are demanding one price and buyers are offering another, and as a matter of course operations on the other hand must be made before we can look for transactions. The market does not look very rosy for refiners at present. The oil trade is a lottery. There is no knowing what a day may bring forth.

CRUDE.

The following are the nominal rates: Spot, 15½@; July 15½; S. O. all year 11½; R. O. all year 10c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Parker's, seller 10 days.....$4 80

REFINED.

The market was a weak one; prices are very unsatisfactory. We quote nominally as follows: Spot, 24½c; July, 23c; August, 23½c; September, 23½c.

GOVERNMENTS.

OIL BARRELS.—The market remains steady at $1 85 for city, and $1 80 for country, delivered, without any sales to-day.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—Market quiet and dull. Crude nominal at 14½c; refined 25½c; sales 2,000 barrels.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 5 P. M.—Crude 14c; refined: July 24½@25c; August 25½@25¾c; September 25@25½c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Wm. Shepherd	Liberty Oil Works	154
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	154
Bates & G.	Citizens' Oil Works	
Bates & G.	Citizens' Oil Works	154
Wm Stewart	Liberty Oil Works	
Wm Stewart & Young	Liberty Oil Works	154
T Barrett	Standard Oil Works	
T Barrett	Standard Oil Works	154
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	
Bates & G.	Liberty Oil Works	154
J Mundell	National Oil Works	
J Mundell	National Oil Works	154
J Hutchison	Tarentum Oil Works	
J Hutchison	Tarentum Oil Works	154
H P Crawford	Liberty Oil Works	
H P Crawford	Liberty Oil Works	154
Thos King	Star Oil Works	
Thos King	Star Oil Works	154

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Sunburn Oil Works	140 Liberty Oil Works
Sunburn Oil Works	140 Liberty Oil Works
Vesta Oil Works	150 Liberty Oil Works
Vesta Oil Works	150 Liberty Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	150 National Oil Works
Brilliant Oil Works	150 National Oil Works
Total	1,860

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

Warden & Oemard, to bbls to C H Potts, Harrisburg			
Southwester R & Co, 456 bbls to Wartzig, King & Co, Philadelphia			
Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 472 bbls refined, to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia			
Standard Oil Company, 540 bbls to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia			
Livingston Bros, 300 barrels to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia			
Forsyth F & Co, 146 bbls. to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia			
Lockhart F & Co, 324 bbls refined to Warden, Frow & Co, Philadelphia			
John Spurr & Co, 50 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
W M McKelvy & Co, 154 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Logan & Co, 199 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
J H McKee & Sons, 454 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 46 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Fulton, Marvin & Co, 221 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Fawcett, Logan & Co, 256 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			
Total			4,140

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Wilson, Ely & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros, Philadelphia			
Kirkpatrick & Sterling Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia			
Kirkpatrick & Logan, 101 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia			

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, July 28, 1871. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists.

Acids:		Magnesia	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	17 @ 20	Manna S F	1 50
Citric	1 @ 1 10	Manna in sorts	1 00
Oxalic	14 @ 15	Nutts No 1	15
Tartaric	75	Nutts No 2	12
Carbolic	1 05 @ 1 10	Opium	6 50
Alcohol	2 50 @ 2 75	Bergamot	3 @ 3 50
Alum	3 @ 3½	Cassia	1 50
Annatto	50 @ 60	Cinnamon	2 00
Antimony	14 @ 16	Lemon	2 50
Arsenic	4 @ 5	Peppermint	3 50
Balsam Copaiba	50 @ 60	Sassafras	1 50
Bark Cinchona	20 @ 25	Sperm	2 00
Bark Slippery Elm	20 @ 25	Vitriol	3 @ 4
Bark Soap	15 @ 18	Whale	1 00
Bark Quillaya	15 @ 18	Wintergreen	2 50
Bark Sassafras	12 @ 15	Soda Ash	3½ @ 4
Bark Cassia	20 @ 25	Soda Bicarb	3½ @ 4
Bark Cinchona Yellow	30 @ 35	Soda Sal	1½ @ 2
Bark Cinchona Red	30 @ 35	Soda Caustic	4 @ 4½
Bark Cinchona Pale	30 @ 35	Sulphur Flour	3 @ 3½
Bark Elm	15 @ 18	Sulphur Roll	3½ @ 4
Bark Prickly Ash	30 @ 35	Sulphate Quinine	2 50 @ 2 75
Bark Wild Cherry	15 @ 18	Tobacco	50 @ 60
Blue Vitriol	8 @ 9	Tobacco Scotch	60 @ 70
Bleaching Powder	3 @ 3½	Tobacco Navy	50 @ 60
Brimstone Roll	3½ @ 4	Tobacco Natural Leaf	50 @ 60
Brimstone Flour	3 @ 3½	Tobacco Fine Cut	50 @ 60
Cream Tartar	30 @ 35	Tobacco Common	30 @ 40
Copperas	2½ @ 3	Tobacco Scrap	15 @ 20
Cubebs	25 @ 30	Sales Nux Vomica	10 @ 12
Cloves	30 @ 35	Sales Strychnine	1 50 @ 1 75
Cochineal	70 @ 75	Valeri Ext	50 @ 60
Cod Liver Oil	1 25 @ 1 30	Valeri Pul	40 @ 50
Castor Oil	1 50 @ 1 60	Sal Ammo	14 @ 16
Epsom Salts	3 @ 3½	Zinc	8 @ 9
Extract Logwood	12 @ 15	Soda	3½ @ 4
Extract Logwood Box	14 @ 16	Soda	3½ @ 4
Extract Indigo	60 @ 70	Canary	9 @ 10
Extract Indigo Madrid	1 00 @ 1 10	Caraway	20 @ 25
Gum Arabic	60 @ 70	Coriander	15 @ 20
Gum Asafoetida	50 @ 60	Flax	7 @ 8
Gum Camphor	1 00 @ 1 10	Hemp	7 @ 8
Gum Myrrh	50 @ 60	Mixed Bird	7 @ 8
Gum Opium	6 50 @ 6 75	Mustard	20 @ 25
Gum Shellac	40 @ 45	Rape	7 @ 8
Gum Tragacanth	1 00 @ 1 10	Rosin	3 @ 3½
Glycerine	25 @ 30	Sperm	2 00
Iodine Resub	5 00 @ 5 25	Turpentine	50 @ 55
Iodine Crude	4 50 @ 4 75	Varnish No 1 Furn	2 50
Iodide Potass	3 50 @ 3 75	Varnish No 1 Cop	2 50
Indigo Madras	1 40 @ 1 50	Sugar Lead	25 @ 30
Indigo Bengal	1 00 @ 1 10	Sugar Lead Ex	28 @ 32
Licorice Ball	20 @ 25	Vermilion Prime	65 @ 70
Licorice Roll	25 @ 30	Vermilion Ex	70 @ 75
Licorice Sticks	30 @ 35	Green Paris	40 @ 45
Madder	12 @ 14	Green Peerless	30 @ 35
Morphine	2 50 @ 2 75	Yellow Chrome	20 @ 25
Nux Vomica	5 @ 6	Yellow Ochre	3 @ 4
Oil Bergamot	3 00 @ 3 50	Whiting	1½ @ 2
Oil Lemon	2 50 @ 3 00	Whiting Gilders	2 @ 2½
Oil Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00	Alcohol	2 50 @ 2 75
Oil Sassafras	1 50 @ 1 75	Alcohol Wine	2 50 @ 2 75
Oil Vitriol	3 @ 4	Whisky	2 00 @ 2 10
Oil Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00	Whisky Rye	2 00 @ 2 10
Oil Spearmint	3 50 @ 4 00	Gin	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cassia	1 50 @ 1 75	Brandy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cloves	1 50 @ 1 75	Rum	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Anise	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Bay	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Pennyroyal	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Rose	3 00 @ 3 50	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sandalwood	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Thyme	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Origanum	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Lavender	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tansy	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Amber	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Worm Seed	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Lisbon	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wormwood	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hungarian	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cedar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Rhine	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Hemlock	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Muscatel	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper Berries	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sassafras	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Vitriol	3 @ 4	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Spearmint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cassia	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cloves	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Anise	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Bay	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Lisbon	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Pennyroyal	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hungarian	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Rose	3 00 @ 3 50	Wine Rhine	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sandalwood	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Muscatel	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Thyme	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Origanum	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Lavender	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tansy	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Amber	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Worm Seed	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wormwood	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cedar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Hemlock	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper Berries	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
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Oil Juniper	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Pennyroyal	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Rose	3 00 @ 3 50	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sandalwood	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Thyme	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Origanum	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Lavender	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Lisbon	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tansy	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hungarian	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Amber	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Rhine	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Worm Seed	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Muscatel	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wormwood	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cedar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Hemlock	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper Berries	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sassafras	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Vitriol	3 @ 4	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Spearmint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cassia	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cloves	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Lisbon	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Anise	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Hungarian	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Bay	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Rhine	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Muscatel	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Pennyroyal	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Rose	3 00 @ 3 50	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sandalwood	2 00 @ 2 25	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Thyme	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Origanum	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Lavender	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hock	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tansy	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Champagne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Amber	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Sauterne	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Worm Seed	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Burgundy	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wormwood	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Malaga	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cedar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Tokay	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Hemlock	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Lisbon	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Tar	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hungarian	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Juniper Berries	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Rhine	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Peppermint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Muscatel	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Sassafras	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Madeira	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Vitriol	3 @ 4	Wine Sherry	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Wintergreen	2 50 @ 3 00	Wine Port	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Spearmint	3 50 @ 4 00	Wine Claret	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cassia	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Catawba	3 00 @ 3 50
Oil Cloves	1 50 @ 1 75	Wine Hock

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Royal Message—The Ballot.

LONDON, July 27.—In the House of Commons this evening Gladstone handed to the Speaker the royal message urging that provision be made for Prince Arthur. Upon the Speaker's reading Gladstone moved the message be addressed to the House of Lords there was much derisive laughter from the Conservative benches. The Premier apologized somewhat lamely for the mistake.

The question of the ballot was discussed with animation but without result.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1871.

THE CABINET.

Secretaries Boutwell, Delano and Belknap, and Attorney General Akerman, are now in the city. Secretary Fish and Robeson and Postmaster General Creswell are expected in a day or two.

WHAT WE SMOKE AND CHEW.

The records of the Internal Revenue office show 96,176,000 pounds of tobacco and 726,800,510 cigars, upon which tax had been paid last year. According to the census returns—thirty-eight million—the above would give each person twenty-five pounds of tobacco and 25 cigars during the year ending June 30.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

General John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, Georgia, was examined for five hours before the Ku-Klux Committee, his testimony being much the same as that previously given by General Wright and Representative Christy. He stated there was no disposition in the State to oppress the negro, and if any outrages were committed they were not countenanced by the people generally. He knew nothing of the Ku-Klux or any other secret organization for political purposes, but had been asked by some of the most prominent citizens to join an order whose sole object was the protection of life and property, and which he did not believe ever had been organized for political ends. He said there was no hostility in the south to the character of the national government, but there was a great deal of animosity as to the manner of its administration. He thought the military arrest of some of the best men of Georgia as having done much to create disturbances with the general government. Disfranchisement of the best citizens and the enfranchisement of negroes was also regarded as an attempt to humble the Southern and excited great bitterness. General Gordon believed that general amnesty would be attended with beneficial results and denied that there had been any gross indignities at the election in Georgia, as reported. He believed that had it not been for the carpet-baggers and their efforts to prejudice the blacks, a large number of the negroes would vote for the Democratic ticket, as they were quite capable to understand their interest to be identical with the whites.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, referring to a letter of the department of the 8th inst. respecting the dumping of fines on vessels entering Lake Huron, Michigan from a port or place in Canada for failing to report to the Deputy Collector of Customs at Mackinaw as required by Treasury circulars, informs the Collector at Chicago that the Secretary has remain in force, and are intended to require masters of all vessels from Canadian ports designed for ports or places on Lake Michigan or the Detroit River, or Mackinaw a copy of the vessels manifest to the proper officer at one or other of the places. The Collector is required to enforce the law, and he cannot do not apply to coasting vessels of the United States which have cleared from the United States for discharging orders on the 12th, to some office. Gov. Hoffman was bitterly denounced.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DESPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—River six feet six and about stationery. Showery and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—River falling, with scant six feet on Portland bar. Cloudy and warm. But little doing. Falls pilot and barges left for St. Louis. Barnhart left for Evansville.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 27.—Weather cloudy and warm: showery 84. River fallen three inches. Port 106. Up—Fannie A. Hall, Louisville, 2 p. m.; Fanny Brandies, 12 m.; Mary Amend and Morning Star, 9 p. m.; Lecanto No. 2 and Dwight Newcomb, 8 p. m.; Business, nights. Indications of rain.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—River falling, with twenty-two inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather fair and hot.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 27.—Port list: Martin City, St. Louis, 10 a. m.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville packet, 5 a. m.; Bee, Cairo to Memphis, 2 a. m.; H. S. Turner, New Orleans to Louisville, 2 a. m.; R. E. Turner, St. Louis to New Orleans, 3 p. m.; Spray, Memphis to Louisville, 4 p. m.; Belle of Louisville, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 p. m. River fall two inches. Cloudy; mercury 95.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Arrived—Rado, Mount City; James Howard, New Orleans; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Harry Dodds, Memphis; Ida Reed, Cairo; Marble City, Memphis; Utah, Peoria; Sallie, White river; Fannie Lowell, Cairo; Dugdale, Cairo; Beardstown, Galveston; Northwestern and Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Julia, Muskingum; St. Luke, Jefferson City; M. J. Wilson and Cheyenne, Memphis; New Orleans; W. J. Lewis, Kansas City. River still falling. Rain this afternoon.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—Weather delightful. River stationary. Up—City of Chester and John Kyle, Down—City of Chester.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Arrived—H. C. Yeager and Dexter, St. Louis. No departures.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Cattle—receipts 264 cars against 66 last week; market quiet with a downward tendency, the accumulation of Monday and Tuesday, and the bad weather and shipments 10 car loads; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs $5 50 @ 5 75; 1,000 to 1,100 lbs $5 25 @ 5 50; 900 to 1,000 lbs $5 00 @ 5 25; 800 to 900 lbs $4 75 @ 5 00; Missouri 150 lbs $4 25; 16 Texas 1,150 lbs $4 50; 41 Canada steers 1,000 lbs $5 00; 6 Canada cows $3 50 @ 4 00; 4 Canada bulls $3 50 @ 4 00; 2 Canada calves $6 00; sheep 60 to 80 lbs $4 @ 4 50; 80 to 90 lbs $4 50 @ 5 00; 100 to 110 lbs $5 00 @ 5 25; 120 to 130 lbs $5 25 @ 5 50; 140 to 150 lbs $5 50 @ 5 75; 154 Canada 120 to 140 lbs $4 50 @ 5 00; Canada lambs $6 00 @ 6 50; 1,000 lbs hogs $6 50 @ 6 75; steady and tending upward; sales 521 at $6 50 @ 6 75 for good to prime.

CINCINNATI.

The Bright Perjury Case—Meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Xenia.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—The *Gazette* special says the case of H. J. Bright, of the *Hamilton Intelligencer*, charged with perjury in swearing to false accounts while the State Printer, came up before Charles Fisher, a Justice of the Peace, to-day. Mr. Hendricks, attorney for Mr. Bright, moved to dismiss the counsel for the defense had come into Court Tuesday evening, they thought the case so plain that they submitted their willingness to go into an examination immediately. Mr. Bright, however, but since they had examined the papers and case they found several points of law of more importance, and would require a full examination of full examination of the printing and practice of State printers to do justice to their client. The Grand Jury would meet in a few days, and no time would be done by waiting. They had, therefore, decided to waive an examination and let the case go before the Court at a preliminary trial. Bail was given in five hundred dollars.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, at Xenia to-day, there was a good attendance. Department Commander W. C. Bunts, of Cleveland, presided and delivered the address. The membership, he said, the past six months had increased from 3,000 to 5,000, and posts were organized. The financial condition was not favorable, requiring the levying of assessments to pay the running expenses. This could be corrected by prompt payment of dues assessed. After making the regular reports resolutions were adopted expressing deep interest in the Soldiers Orphans' Home, thanking Superintendent Girard, of that institution, and heartily indorsing the action of the last national encampment in reviving the old interest and providing that soldiers and sailors who had been acceptable members of the order could retain it. Only five thousand dollars was consumed by the encampment of the indebtedness of the old Board of Control of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home. The old debt remains above this sum assumed by individuals. The Encampment then took a recess, and was followed by two bands of music visited the Orphans Home, where they were cordially received by the officers.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer still remains highest on the South Atlantic coast, diminishing as we proceed toward areas of low pressure north of New York and west of Illinois. The area of low pressure is advancing over Lake Superior very slowly southward. The temperature has risen along the Atlantic coast and in the Ohio valley, and fallen on Lakes Ontario, Michigan and Superior. Southwest winds prevail from Tennessee to New England, veering to the south and southeast along the Atlantic coast. Fresh northerly winds are reported from the lower lakes and the Southeast and westward. Light rain has fallen since Wednesday on stations from New England to Missouri and southwardly to the Gulf. Local storms are now threatening from Virginia to Missouri. Clear weather prevails on the upper lakes.

Probabilities.

Probable storms of some severity are advancing east towards Illinois, with brisk winds on southern Lake Michigan. The rising barometer with northerly winds will probably prevail on the Southern and Western coasts. Northwesterly winds with partially cloudy and warm weather will probably prevail on the Gulf coast on Friday.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The body of Mr. Gow, drowned at Niagara, Ont., on the 20th inst., has been recovered. There was a flesh wound on the back of the head, but it may have been done the skull.

The State Teachers' Convention at Lockport, N. Y., yesterday elected J. H. Hoose, Principal of Cortland Normal School, President for the ensuing year, and Prof. James Cruikshank, of Brooklyn, and Henry Rowford, of Fredonia, Secretaries, and adjourned to meet at Buffalo, in the fall, when a grand excursion to Niagara Falls takes place to-day.

The hail storm at Chicago Wednesday afternoon did more damage than was at first calculated. It is now learned that the value of window glass broken is at least $10,000.

A large number of turfmen are in Buffalo to attend the grand August races at the Driving Park. The entries close on Saturday evening next. A large number of horses are now daily on the track, Goldsmith Maid, Thomas Johnson, Palmer, Americus girl, Hotspur, Lacy, Lamont, Myron Perry and Mohoe were to arrive to-day.

General Ed. N. Hallowell died on Wednesday at his late residence in Medford, Mass., aged thirty-four. He commanded the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Regiment after the death of Col. Shaw, and was brevetted Brigadier General. Col. Hallowell was a member of Governor Claffin's staff at the time of his death.

The Hanmaker's and Olympic's game for the championship, at Troy, N. Y., yesterday, ended in a tie on the seventh inning by the thunder shower, each club having scored three. Another game will be played at Brooklyn to-day.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, July 27.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of the Twentieth ward this evening, it was resolved to elect Logan, the policeman who was dismissed from the force for disobeying orders on the 12th, to some office. Gov. Hoffman was bitterly denounced.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

THE LATEST ACQUISITION.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The lease for ninety-nine years of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central having fallen through, the officers and Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have been negotiating for the sale of their road and stock in the Ohio river bridge. It is understood that arrangements are so far completed that the road will pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central corporation at an early day. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central will take two million stock in the Jeffersonville road at seventy-five cents on the dollar and assume the bonded and other indebtedness of the Jeffersonville road. They also agree to take the stock owned by the Jeffersonville road in the Ohio river bridge at par. This sale will give absolute control to the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, and a controlling interest in the bridge to the Pennsylvania Central.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1871.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

The steamer Florence, running between New York and Coney Island, while returning to-day from Rockaway with about six hundred passengers on board, struck a derelict and became disabled. There was great consternation caused among the passengers, but no lives were lost.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.

A party of excursionists arrived in this city from Dayton, Ohio, last evening, and established their headquarters at the Park Hotel, under charge of Mr. Samuel Scott, of Dayton, and composed of eighty ladies and gentlemen and young people connected with the Sunday schools and temperance societies in that neighborhood. A large number went this morning to Coney Island, while the rest gave preference to the watering places, and this afternoon, if the weather is fair, those remaining will visit Central Park. The party arrived in Jersey from the neighborhood over Tuesday, and then return home.

STATE POLITICS.

Wm. Kagel was nominated for the Legislature by the Republican convention of the Tenth Philadelphia district.

Hon. Joseph C. Keech of Coatesville, Chester county, is a candidate for nomination to his third term in the Legislature. Keech was the only opponent of the "local option" bill arrayed the hotelkeepers against him last year, and he went through by only a small majority.

A political association has been formed in Philadelphia called the "John F. Hartranft Association," for the purpose of promoting that gentleman's chances for the Governorship next year.

An exchange says: A few years ago Luzerne county, this State, gave 3,000 Democratic majority, but the intelligent working men of that section discovered that their interests were with the Republican party, the principles of which guaranteed protection to their labor. The county has since been revolutionized, and now gives as high as 3,000 Republican majority. Hon. Chas. Denison, Wilkesbarre, where the industrial classes are largely represented, has twice defeated Green (Dem.) in 1,500 Democratic majority, but the workingmen are now preparing for a formal and general bolt from that party, and at least a large portion of Chicago will be found ready to give their aid to the Republicans. Spread intelligence and you insure a gain to Republicanism.

George Sharswood has declined the Democratic nomination for the Legislature in the Seventeenth Philadelphia district.

The West Chester *Jeffersonian*, which was extensively quoted as saying "that Gen. McCandless is a vile, debauched trickster, governed by the most selfish and sordid motives," denies that it ever made use of such language. The statement appeared originally in the *Republican*, of West Chester, and was copied in our columns from that paper. In justice to the *Jeffersonian* we publish its denial.

The Bellefonte *Republican* prints a letter from a Democrat in Penns Valley, showing dissatisfaction at the proceedings of the late Democratic meeting in the Democratic party in Center county, and suggesting the formation of a Union or Independent ticket composed of good men of both parties.

STATE NEWS.

Mahoney City is to have a $40,000 Catholic church.

Wolves have made their appearance in Cumberland and Perry counties.

Nine fat gentlemen of Pottstown, Montgomery county, have been challenged by nine fatter ones of Douglassville, to play a game of base ball at the latter place. The Douglassville nine weigh one thousand six hundred pounds.

Hon. John Allison, Register of the Treasury, is at his home in Chester county.

On Saturday there were in port at Philadelphia, loading and unloading, eight steamships, eighteen ships, thirty-six barks, twenty-one brigs and sixty-two schooners—a total of 145. During the week ending with Saturday, yesterday, there were cleared 21,000 barrels of crude and 21,592 barrels of refined petroleum. The shipments for the same period were 1,344,000 gallons of crude, and 1,344,000 refined. For the year, so far, 25,459,000 gallons. Twenty-three vessels are now loading or about to load.

There were 407 deaths in Philadelphia last week a decrease of thirty-two from the previous week.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The new steel rail mill at Bethlehem, now erecting by the Bethlehem Manufacturing Company, under the direction of John Fritz, will be, when done, the largest in this country, and one of the largest in existence. It consists of a building 305 feet wide, spanned by an iron and slate roof supported on posts. It is to be high to the eaves, and is in the shape of a cross, of which the long arm will be 900 feet, and the short arms 342 feet each, making 1,584 feet, or 106 feet less than nearly three acres covered. This is only surpassed by the mill at Creuzot, in France, which consists of three buildings 60 feet apart, each 1,000 feet long. The works is to make 300 tons of steel ingots per day, but a greater machinery will be erected for turning out 100 tons of rails, or more than double the capacity of the largest mill yet erected. There will be eight 3 ton converters and four 5 ton ones, each 10 feet of 78 inches and one of 28 inches diameter, 20 feet high, 10 feet of 48 inches diameter of cylinders and 44 and 48 inches stroke. This mill will be remarkable for the extent to which it carries the application of the many new labor-saving conveniences introduced into the designs of the plan, by the engineer Mr. Fritz, who has examined personally all the Bessemer steel works both here and abroad before designing this.

It is the opinion of experts who have seen it that it will turn out more tons of steel rails with less manual labor than any other mill has ever done.

FROM OIL CITY, PA.

Fatal Accident on Sage Run—A Man Caught in a Ball Wheel Rope.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., July 26, 1871.

Tuesday evening about six o'clock Mr. John Ayers, a resident of Oil City, when at work cleaning out an old well on Sage Run, was caught in the ball wheel rope and carried round, striking against the derrick at each revolving of the wheel. His skull was fractured, and death must have been nearly instantaneous. Two young men were passing along the run just as the accident was aroused by the screaming of some women who were coming to the well. They went directly, and to their horror saw Mr. Coyle being whirled round the ball wheel. They stopped the engine, cut the rope, and carried the poor man down and laid him down. There was one or two gaspings from the shattered head, and all was over. Mr. Coyle was between forty-five and fifty years old; formerly from Armstrong county, near Freeport, and has resided in Oil City nearly several years. He had the reputation of a quiet man and a good father. The scene at the house when the mangled body was carried in it was very painful. Strong, rough men turned away in sorrow. Mr. Coyle leaves a widow and six young children to sorrow over their great loss.

Visit.

Masonic statistics, officially prepared, show that there are 411 lodges in Ohio, with a membership of 24,007, of whom 2,372 were initiated last year.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETERS will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Wenster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

List of Unmailable Letters, July 27, 1871.

J. F. Bowen, Hartford City, Ind. 2c
Miss Hettie A. Hinkle, Portland, Me. 2c
Messrs. J. W. Dietrick & Co., Halesburg, Ill. 2c
Mrs. Sarah M. Gourley, New York, N. Y. 2c
Edward Leahy, Rockport, Pa. 2c
Miss Annie E. Malone, Houston, P. O., Pa. 2c
Miss L. Miner, Beaver Falls, Pa. 2c
Hattie A. Orr, New Philadelphia, O. 2c
D. J. Mellows, Buffalo, N. Y. 2c
Benj. H. Wesler, Philadelphia, Pa. 2c

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

THURSDAY, July 27, 11:20 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.						
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.04			N.W.	6	61
Cleveland, O.	29.04			N.W.	6	61
Chicago, Ill.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
Cleveland, O.	29.04			N.W.	6	61
Detroit, Mich.	29.04			N.W.	6	61
Memphis, Tenn.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
Nashville, Tenn.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
New Orleans, La.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
Pittsburgh, Pa.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
Portland, Me.	29.02			N.W.	6	61
St. Paul.	29.02			N.W.	6	61

Character of the winds to scare specs is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, light; B, gentle; C, brisk; D, high; E, very high; F, very strong; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A. S. O. & Asst.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Southwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

THE GERMAN RELIEF FUND.

Letter from the President of the Central Committee at Berlin, Acknowledging the Receipt of the Surplus Funds of the Late German Peace Festival in this City.

Mr. Guenther Forest, Treasurer of the Arrange, ment Committee of the Pittsburgh Peace Jubilee, has received a very complimentary letter from the President of the Central Committee at Berlin, acknowledging the receipt of 1,367 thalers, the proceeds of the jubilee, and returning thanks for the same. The following is a translation of R. Von Sydow's note:

BERLIN, July 8, 1871.

The Central Committee of the German Societies for the care of wounded and sick soldiers, to Gustave Forest, Esq., Pittsburgh: No. 10,484.

Sir—We have the pleasure to inform you that your welcome letter, dated June 14th, including 1,367 thalers, has arrived in safety, and has been received, and sum being the surplus of the receipts of the Peace Jubilee held in Pittsburgh on the first of June, has been duly interpreted and applied to the care of the wounded, sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows and children left in need of the German armies. Dr. Kapp has handed said sum over to us for said purpose and it has been received in our Treasury.

We have also received your letter and receipt of the 23rd, we will not omit to thank you and all our kind and esteemed friends in Pittsburgh for this patriotic and sacrificing contribution and for the sympathies you express for your native country.

Please accept the assurance of our most respectful esteem.

The Central Committee of the German Societies for the care of wounded and sick soldiers.

R. VON SYDOW,
President of Committee.

"The receipt is dated July 1, 1871, and signed by Mr. Fuhr, Chief of Canon Verwaltung des Deutschen Central Comites."

THE GRAY CASE.

Another Statement from Dr. S. H. Nesbit.

Following is the reply of Dr. Nesbit to an article recently published by Mr. J. F. White relative to the Gray case:

The article published by Mr. White demands a brief reply. Its refutation, item by item, would not be difficult, but is not necessary.

This "brief narrative" is more distinguishable for what it omits than for what it reports. He alluded to the "Erie case," but does not tell the readers that an examination killed that "case" outright, indeed beyond the possibility of a resurrection. A committee of five, embracing two of the complainants, was appointed by the Board of Trustees of Christ Church to examine into the "case;" and that committee, on motion of Mr. F. Sellers, *unanimously* adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that the rumor against Brother Gray in respect to the Erie affair, is proved to be false in every particular, so far as the same affects in any way upon the character of Brother Gray."

This unanimous action of the Committee was adopted by the Board of Trustees, and that ought to have been an end of the "Erie affair."

Mr. White also goes back to the beginning of the "fourth avenue affair," and speaks of "the Trustees taking the testimony in reference to it," but does not tell what their action was. I shall supply the facts not given. The Trustees adopted the following action, which came to them from the Committee of five already named, which action was brought forward and acted upon in that Committee as follows:

Mr. F. Sellers offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That after a long and tedious examination in reference to the Fourth avenue affair, the Committee believe the story relative to Mr. Gray had its origin in the misapprehension and misconduct of others.

Dr. Coffee moved as a substitute for Mr. Sellers's resolution the following:

Resolved, That the conduct of Mr. Gray, in frequenting the room of Mr. ——, under the circumstances, was improper, and gave room for just support; at the same time we declare, after a long and careful examination of numerous witness, we have failed to discover any evidence criminating him, or showing him guilty of immoral acts."

"The substitute was adopted as amended."

I learn that the examination by this Committee was thorough and searching. They had before them all five of the masters of the Fourth avenue affair, the Committee of the Fourth avenue affair, the three of them present complainants, and their testimony taken without cross-examination. Yet the finding of the Committee, as quoted, shows that there had been immoral acts. And a majority of its members only admitted that the conduct of Mr. Gray was a proper measure and as a final settlement of the whole matter.

It was not thus to be settled. A bill of charges, properly signed, was presented, which, with the case, went to the annual Conference. The Conference gave "the case" the most thorough and searching "investigation." The Elder appointed a time and place of trial, and that time and place the parties, with counsels and witnesses, assembled. It had been the law and usage of the church that a Presiding Elder, in the examination of charges against a preacher, can investigate, by a committee, charges of immorality against a minister, but not of impropriety. The Elder so ruled in the case, and on this ruling the prosecution refused to go on under the law of the church, and interrupted and kept apart by the proper Church officer. It was not the defendant, but himself, that invoked for him this shield and protection of law. He had counsel, and could have had, at great expense from distant places, and he was anxious for the trial. But he could not be tried, because the prosecution for the reason named, would not go on. The law of the Church, as interpreted, did not justify them.

In one of the earlier days of June a copy of a new bill of charges, materially changed from a previously unsigned bill, was placed in the hands of the counsel for the complainants. Its preparation, from whatever source, I will not charge. Its purpose, I may have shown Mr. Gray himself was not present. The trial was set so well known as to be in such time as to have taken testimony in his absence. The arrangement that they demanded of the Elder would have been to the defendant's great and flagrant injustice. Law for it there is none, nor usage, in Courts or out of courts. Had the trial not ended, as it did, in the case of last Tuesday week?

Since then the matter occupied myself somewhat in trying to arrange with the complainants to meet at a time of trial. I called on Thursday morning of last week. Mr. White's son was present. I then made a proposition to have the investigation come on Tuesday, the 15th, or middle of September. He announced that the time suited him, but would "consult the complainants," but also peremptorily fixing the time for taking the testimony, irrespective of the time and place of investigation, which, by the law in their own hands. It is a proposition to act without Judge or Jury, and the Judge Lynch process that so often confronts Courts and defensible legal processes. The testimony so taken could be worthless. I have tried all I could to prevent this new attempt of an extra judicial process; have had several interviews with the counsel for the complainants, and also with the presence of the Presiding Elder, who expressed himself ready to appoint any day we might agree upon for the trial: I have repeatedly told them I desired that a day of trial might be named; and, so far, all in vain. Mr. White, in his article, says that Mr. Gray what I would feel bound in conscience to do if he might, and not be accused, who should come to me and say with trembling lip, "I am dying, and this once again lift my voice in public to ask that he be prayed for, and to say that I die in the recognized forms of law.

Now, in this controversy I have tried to exclude all irrelevant matter. I have dealt only with the acts, not the motives of the complainants and their counsel. Whatever of this may be, I have not been for criticism. But I have not allowed this thought to prevent me from doing my duty in regard to their proceedings against the defendant. If they will but go according to Church law, it will not be for me to hinder the investigation. Let the investigation shall be had.

I have declined to deal *in facts* not in memories of interviews and conversations, that always, when reported, have two sides. But I must challenge the allegations made in reference to the action of the Board, so far as I have been able to learn.

I have also declined to notice the "card" of Mr. Gray so far as I have been able to learn.

I have also declined to attempt at vindicating the numerous friends who refuse to abandon Mr. Gray till he is proven guilty, believe he will be found fairly dealt with. I cannot indeed but think that this is not only unjustifiable, I have seen a list of nearly one hundred names and one hundred and Christ Church attached to a document expressing confidence in Mr. Gray, and expressing their deep sympathy. These names embrace many of the best business men in these cities. Not one of these have asked of me any improper service for Mr. Gray, or suggested that they will not support me. Whatever this ruling, what the testimony is." But they do again ask, and they have a right to ask, for justice—for a fair trial for a brother in the Church.

It is a mistake to represent the defense as having sought to shelter itself from the charges and their incorrect representations given to the papers. Our answer is now full until such times as the question of guilt or innocence can be tried by the proper church court.

S. H. NESBIT,
Counsel for Defence.

The Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing material that will stand cold, heat and dampness, is durable and suitable for any style of roof. For sale at 45 and 47 Second st. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 98 Water street.

About eleven o'clock last night an aged man named McWilliams, while walking along Ferry street in a beastly state of intoxication, fell, his head striking the curbstone, by which he received a deep gash about an inch in length on the back of his head. He was removed to the station house, when Dr. Rodgers was summoned, who dressed the wound, after which the unfortunate man was removed to his home. He is very old and feeble and the old man was greatly weakened from loss of blood.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The rain-storm last night undoubtedly kept many people at home who would otherwise have gone to hear the splendid minstrel troupe of Hart, Ryman & Barney. Still, the house was comfortably filled, and all those who were present were well repaid for venturing out on a very disagreeable night. The programme is a remarkably good one, and keeps the audience in a roar from first to last. "Trials," with which the performances wind up, is a most laughable affair. The manner in which "Judge" Hart disposes of the question, "Who stole dem chickens?" is perfectly inimitable. The Judge takes a benefit this evening, and if his friends all turn out he will have to rent other buildings in the neighborhood to shelter them. The company give a matinee to-morrow afternoon, and their last performance here to-morrow evening.

THE MUSEUM.—Major Burnell has just returned from a trip to New York, where he procured a large number of curiosities for the Museum. Among them are a collection of ten enormous boa constrictors, a number of monkeys of rare species, and a white happy family, embracing quite a number of animals and birds dwelling together in harmony. The Major deserves liberal patronage.

THE CIRCUS.—Grady's old-fashioned American Circus exhibits in Birmingham to-morrow afternoon and evening. It is a first-class organization, and well worth a visit. Prof. Palmer will make a balloon ascension during the afternoon.

ALLEGHENY.

The Storm.

During the prevalence of the severe storm on Wednesday afternoon, in addition to the casualties noticed yesterday, the house of Mr. Grieves, on Monterey street, was also visited by the electric fluid. The bolt passed down the side of the building and shattered the weatherboarding from the roof to the ground, also smashing all the windows. The washstand and bed, which were standing near the wall, were thrown a distance of three or four feet, and the plastering knocked off. Mr. Groves had a narrow escape from instant death. He is employed on the night turn at the car outer depot of the Fort Wayne road, and does not rise until about six o'clock in the evening, when he starts for his employment. Yesterday he was lying on the bed, and on getting up to turn as a substitute for another employee, and this undoubtedly saved him from instant death. His injuries are not dangerous.

The storm was also severe in the vicinity of Sewickley, and the electric fluid struck the residence of Mr. Wilson Foster, on Ohio river, shattering